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NINETEENTH YEAR.

14 PAGES

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 26 1908

14 PAGES

VOL XIX. NO 69

ATHLETIC HEARTBURNING END OF OLYMPIC GAMES

As a Promoter of International Friendship The Contest Was a Fizzle

The Awarding of the Prizes to the Victors and "Near-Victors"—The Americans Have the Lion's Share of all Worth Having.

London, July 25.—The Olympic games were brought to a conclusion this afternoon, so far as the sports held at the stadium were concerned, when Queen Alexandra presented the gold medals and trophies to the successful competitors and the Dowager Duchess of Westminster, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Duchess of Rutland and Lady Desborough handed the silver and bronze medals, diplomas and commemorative medals to those entitled to them.

A big crowd attended the function and cheered the athletes as they came up to receive the prizes. The Italian, Dorando, was honored with the greatest ovation, the sympathies of the spectators going out to the man who missed the prize of the Marathon race when it was just within his grasp. Before the ceremony of prize-giving began, the Americans captured two events, the 110 meter hurdles and the 1600 meter relay, the latter being the last event on the program. The Stars and Stripes and the national flag float at the mast head. In all the events concluded since the Olympic games began early in the year, including such games as water polo and other sports in which England alone competed, the present standing of countries, counting wins only follows:

United Kingdom 28, America 22, Sweden 7, France 4, Hungary 3, Norway, Germany, Canada and Italy, 2 each; Belgium, South Africa and Finland, 1 each.

In field and track events, where points counted 5 for first, 3 for second and 1 for third, the standing is: America 114½, United Kingdom 66½, Sweden 12½, Canada 11, South Africa and Greece 8 each, Norway 5, Germany 4, Italy 3, Hungary 2 1-3, France 2 1-3, Australia and Finland 1 each.

America's score in field track events made 15 firsts, 10 seconds, 8 thirds in addition to a tie for second and third in the standing high jump, and a tie for the third place in the pole vault. The United Kingdom got 8 firsts, 6 seconds, 4 thirds. Sweden won 2 firsts, 2 seconds and a tie for third. South Africa got 1 first and 1 second. Canada got 1 first, 1 second and 3 thirds. Germany 1 second and 1 third. Italy, Australia, Hungary, 1 third each.

Thoughtful men in England have serious doubts, and these doubts are being expressed by some of the most influential newspapers, whether the Olympic games serve any good purpose. Whereas, theoretically they are supposed to foster international friendship, the result of the meeting just finished has been to create international discussions and kindle animosity. The relations between the English and American officials have become so strained that it will be exceedingly difficult for the representatives of the two nations to arrange any competitions in the future or carry them out without unpleasant incidents.

All the American officials and ath-

letes now here are convinced that the United States was robbed of the 400 meter race, while the English public, at any rate, is equally certain that the American runners had a pre-arranged plan to keep Halswell out of first place in the event by fair means or foul. London newspapers commented on the case most temperately, while they set forth the views which the public holds, and strongly sustained the action of the judges. They plainly stated it to be advisable to let the "unsavory episode" drop into oblivion so that it may be forgotten by both countries as soon as possible.

Nevertheless it is not likely to be dropped or forgotten for some time. The officials of the amateur athletic association announced that they proposed to bring a complaint formally to the attention of the Amateur Athletic union regarding Carpenter's alleged foul and the officials of the A. A. U. have resolved to make a strong reply. Hence an acrimonious correspondence is likely to stir up further feeling and thereby prolong the dispute.

Despite the conservatism of the press, the English public imbued with a fierce prejudice against American athletes which it will probably cherish for years to come.

The Italians feel that they have been treated unfairly by the awarding of the Marathon race to the American Hayes. They will always believe that there was a possibility that Dorando would have reached the goal first alone if he had not been dragged to his feet and pushed along by the excited track officials, although practically everyone who saw the struggle believes it would have been utterly impossible for him to arise after the last collapse, and probably he could not have kept up after the second fall. They also feel that it was undignified and ungenerous for the Americans to claim what the Italians call a technical victory under the circumstances.

The Olympic games leave minor heartburnings and representatives of other nations and altogether while athletic contests are the means of promoting friendships this one was a deplorable exception.

In a telegram to President Roosevelt, James E. Sullivan, American commissioner of the games, says: "In the athletic section of the Olympic games of 1908 the American representatives won the championship of track and field athletics. The Americans won 15 out of a possible 27 firsts, scoring more points than the athletes of the entire world. On the basis of 5 points for firsts, 3 for seconds, 1 for thirds, the Americans' score is 114½; Great Britain and Ireland's being 66 1-3."

Sullivan, speaking this evening for the American committee, said: "The Olympic games have not improved the friendly relations of America and England from an athletic standpoint. The governing bodies will be apart in the future. It is a pity that the Amateur Athletic association had control of the games. It should not have been necessary for America to have to be protesting and put in a position where letters were necessary every day. It looked as though the officials of the Amateur Athletic association wanted to control everything themselves and not take other countries into their confidence. They were working under old customs and thought those the best."

"In the first place the program was badly arranged. The officials of conducting one event, the officials took up another race. This prevented the men from taking part in more than one race. They should have gone through the heats, the semi-finals and final one of the race before starting that of another race. Then all those competent to enter could have started. As a matter of fact, it was entirely a big a proposition for the men handling it. They would not look anywhere for help."

"I never shall forget as long as I live the scene during the 400 meter race. The public had been inflamed against the Americans and the judges taking the signal from some men in the field, threw up their hands, broke the tape and called the race off before they knew what had happened. It was ridiculous for them to say they could see what happened 100 yards away. If Carpenter fouled Halswell the judges should have allowed him to finish and then, if the man in the corner declared it was a foul, Carpenter could have been disqualified and the race should have been given to the second man, who was Robbins. Mind you, I am not admitting any foul."

"Look how indecently they acted yesterday. Although officials, they themselves broke the most important rule governing the Marathon race by helping Dorando. The tape was broken and the Italian was allowed to finish. Dorando should have been taken from the track and the tape left for Hayes, the actual winner, to break. As plucky a man as Dorando is, Hayes was the winner under all rules of racing. It was inhuman to drive Dorando around the track in his condition and it was unfair to Hayes, who was robbed of the honor of breaking the tape."

"Then, despite what everybody said, the Italian had been disqualified by the actions of the officials. The judges had ordered the Italian flag to be hoisted and the Stars and Stripes to be placed under it. As the breach of the rules was so palpable, we did not protest until that was done, believing in every man in the stadium did, the judges would award the race to Hayes. The Italian flag being hoisted, simply put us in the unfortunate position of having to protest."

"I should like to say here that we have not a word of complaint to make against Lord Desborough. Busy man as he was, he showed an appreciation of the effort America made to send a team here and he did everything possible to make us comfortable. He is the right type of sportsman, of whom there are plenty in England, but they have not been in evidence."

"It is not generally known, but we had to have one official put off the arena for coaching English competitors. It was that man who assisted Dorando. We should not have been compelled to take such drastic measures, but as the Amateur Athletic as-

sociation did not take the step, we had to do it ourselves to protect our men. Indeed, we were so badly treated that if it had not been for Lord Desborough the American team would have been taken away from the stadium early in the week."

The American committee decided to present a medal to Dorando.

GOLDEN HORN'S EXPECTATIONS

Raised to a High Pitch by the Sultan's Irade

The Populace Thinks It Sees the Birth of a New Turkey.

Constantinople, July 25.—Turkish newspapers are trying to awaken the enthusiasm of the people. They published long articles this morning praising the sultan for the reestablishment of the constitution which the writers declare finally assures prosperity, liberty, justice and equality so long awaited.

The imperial irade was officially read this morning in all provincial centers where it received signs of popular rejoicing such as is notably lacking in the capital. Later in the day, as the full significance of the promulgation of the constitution became more and more apparent to the people, numerous flags were displayed and much enthusiasm was manifested.

This evening the city is illuminated and there is general rejoicing and frequent cheers for the army. Processions of all classes were formed and these proceeded to the government offices to present addresses to the grand vizier, expressing gratitude to the sultan. The sultan proclaimed amnesty for officers involved in political questions which have arisen.

FRANCE IS HOPEFUL.

Paris, July 25.—In the matter of the sudden turn of events in Turkey, the general opinion in French political circles is that the sultan's theatrical restoration of the phantom constitution of 1876 promises much and will probably end in far-reaching reforms which will transform Turkey and put a natural end to the problem which has frequently brought Europe to the verge of war, the problem of the near east.

BASEBALL

American League.

At Chicago—	R. H. E.
Chicago.....	12 17 0
Philadelphia.....	2 7 2
Batteries—Altrock, Sullivan and Weaver; Plank, Schiltz and Powers.	

At Cleveland—	R. H. E.
Cleveland.....	1 5 0
Boston.....	2 9 0
Batteries—Falkenberg, Liebhardt and Clark; Young and Criger.	

At Detroit—	R. H. E.
Detroit.....	5 10 1
New York.....	3 9 1
Batteries—Donovan and Schmidt; Chesbro and Kleinow.	

At St. Louis—	R. H. E.
St. Louis.....	5 7 3
Washington.....	2 4 1
Batteries—Waddell and Spencer; Smith and Street.	

National League.

At New York—	R. H. E.
Pittsburgh.....	7 12 1
New York.....	2 7 4
Batteries—Liefeld and Gibson; Mathewson, McGinnity, Freeman and Needham.	

Coast Games.

At Portland—	R. H. E.
Portland.....	4 7 1
Oakland.....	1 4 3
Batteries—Groom and Madden; Loucks and Lewis.	

At San Francisco—	R. H. E.
San Francisco.....	1 2 2
Los Angeles.....	7 9 4
Batteries—Willie, Schumacher and Berry; Koestner and Easterly.	

THE BOTTOM FELL OUT.

Little Damage Done Though by the Collapse of the Oats Market.

Chicago, July 25.—The "natural corner" in oats came to a sudden end today when the price for July delivery dropped six cents per bushel on the board of trade. The severe slump caused little excitement, however, owing to the fact that the trade in that option had been very small for some time past because of the congested condition of the market. The likelihood of the movement of the new crop to begin on a liberal scale within the next few days was chiefly responsible for the decline. The price opened at 56½¢ and shortly before the close touched 56½¢.

ANOTHER INNOVATION BY CHAIRMAN HITCHCOCK

National Headquarters Are to Be Established in Several States.

Chicago, July 25.—As a result of the republican conference here today called by Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the national committee, headquarters will be established at once in eight states and active campaigning for Taft and Sherman will be begun long before these states are expected to take up the work.

The states taking part in the conference were Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

MR. TAFT AT HOME.

His Quiet Reception on His Return From New York.

Cincinnati, July 25.—"Notification day" seemed suddenly to become a realization upon the arrival of Mr. Taft today. The reception of Mr. Taft as he stepped from the train which brought him from New York could not have been more simple. It had been purposely planned to avoid any suggestion of a function. After his arrival Mr. Taft spent the afternoon and evening quietly at the home of his brother.

MARKET GETS A HINT OF ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

The Effect Upon the Volume of Trading Was Stimulating.

New York, July 25.—The course of prices of stocks today was ascribed to the interpretation placed on Judge Taft's speech of acceptance of the nomination for president, of which advance copies have been distributed. Claims of knowledge of the contents of the speech were made the basis of published comments which were circulated in the financial district prior to the opening of the stock market. Substantial demand developed at the decline and a material recovery followed.

The advance in prices became comprehensive, the strongest net price changes resulting from the short session represented almost a complete recovery of the decline of yesterday. Bonds were steady.

STOCKS.

Amalgamated Copper 73½, American Smelting 87½, Atchafson 87½, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 141½, New York Central 108½, Pennsylvania 124½, Reading 118½, Southern Pacific 93, Union Pacific 154½, U. S. Steel 45½, U. S. Steel pfd. 108½.

GRAIN.

Chicago, July 25.—Wheat closed weak almost at the lowest point. September opened 94½¢ to 94½¢, lower at 94½¢, sold off to 91½¢, 91½¢, advanced to 91½¢ and closed at 90½¢.

Corn closed fairly steady. September opened 76½¢ to 76½¢, advanced to 77¢ and closed at 76½¢. Oats closed at the low point of the day. July opened at 54½¢, sold off to 50½¢ and closed at 51¢. September opened 54½¢ to 54½¢, lower at 45½¢, sold up to 45½¢, declined to 43½¢ and closed at 44½¢.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Chicago, July 25.—Cattle receipts 400, Boevers \$4.15@5.00, Texans \$3.70, 5.50, westerns \$3.90@5.90, stockers and feeders \$2.65@4.65, cows and heifers \$2.00@6.00, calves \$5.75@7.25. Sheep receipts 10,000; market steady. Natives \$2.60@4.00, western \$3.75@4.65, yearlings \$2.50@5.10, lambs \$4.50@6.50, westerns \$4.50@6.50.

DEMOCRATS ORGANIZED FOR THE NATIONAL FRAY

Norman E. Mack Made Manager of the Campaign After Warm Fight

The New York Opposition to Him Vanished at the Urgent Request of Bryan—Henry Watterson Leads a Newly Created Newspaper Committee.

Chicago, July 25.—Chairman Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, N. Y.; Vice Chairman L. P. Hall of Nebraska; Treasurer, Governor N. C. Haskell of Oklahoma; Sergeant-at-arms John I. Martin of Missouri; Secretary Urey Woodson of Kentucky constitute the organization of the democratic national committee.

After seven hours conference with W. J. Bryan and John W. Kern, the subcommittee of the national committee today made the selection of officers of the committee. It is the first time in many years that a national chairman has been selected by the democratic party only after a bitter contest had been waged. The choice of Mack was made possible only after the New York leaders, Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall and W. J. Conners, chairman of the state democratic committee had yielded to the personal desires of Bryan.

When the democratic nominee for president reached here today he was strongly in favor of Mack for the place but he frankly told the committee he wished them to consider all the candidates and make the appointment accordingly. There were in the race besides Mack, Judge W. M. Wade of Iowa, T. E. Ryan of Wisconsin, former Governor James E. Campbell of Ohio and Urey Woodson. The sentiment for Mack however, steadily grew, but he was confronted with a handicap which had to be removed.

The well known opposition of Murphy and Conners toward him, because of his rivalry with Conners for the control of Erie county stood in the way. The long distance telephone was put into play and Conners, after the situation in the committee was explained him, declared that he would no longer interpose any objections, but Murphy's views must first be obtained. The Tammany leader gave his approval and the atmosphere was thus cleared and Mack was selected by acclamation.

At an evening session of the subcommittee Henry Watterson of Louisville was selected chairman of a new committee which will be charged largely with the publicity problems of the campaign. The body of which Watterson is the head will be known as the "newspaper committee," the membership being drawn from the publishers of all the metropolitan newspapers of the country which support Bryan's candidacy. The exact membership of the committee will be announced from Buffalo after Watterson has had an opportunity to confer concerning it with Mack.

The executive committee of the national committee will also be announced from that city, action to that effect being taken just before the adjournment of the subcommittee tonight. Bryan will remain in Chicago until tomorrow morning when he will start for home.

NO SMELTER SALE.

Prescott, July 25.—(Special).—No bids were received today either separately or in entirety in the bankruptcy proceedings before Trustee J. Kearney Rice, of the Arizona Smelting company and the Consolidated Arizona Smelting company. It is understood that the sale will be consummated in the east later.

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